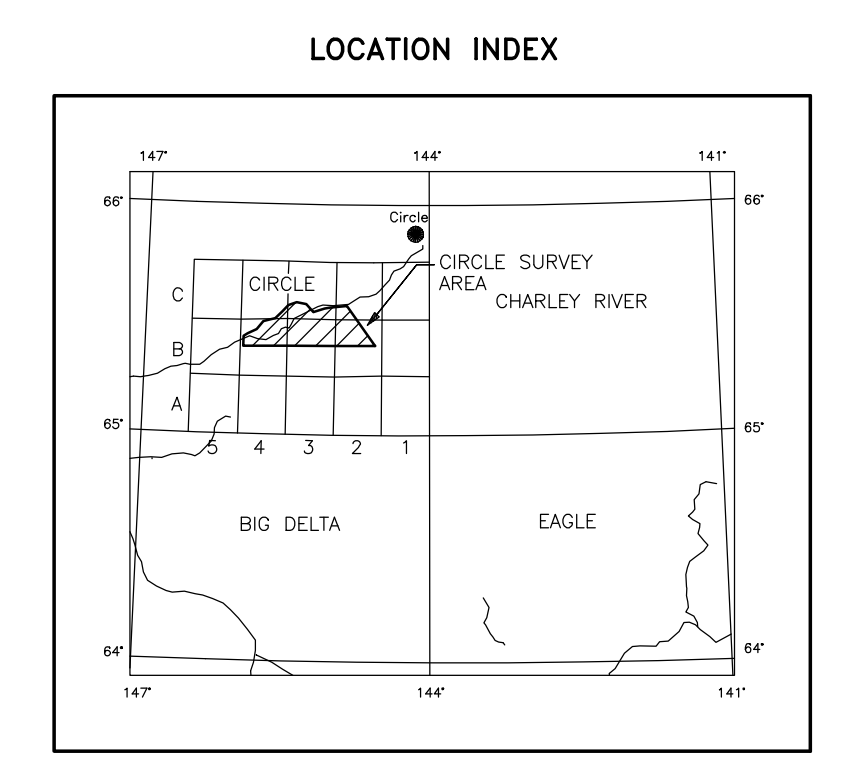
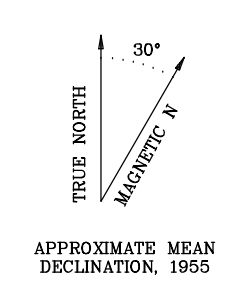
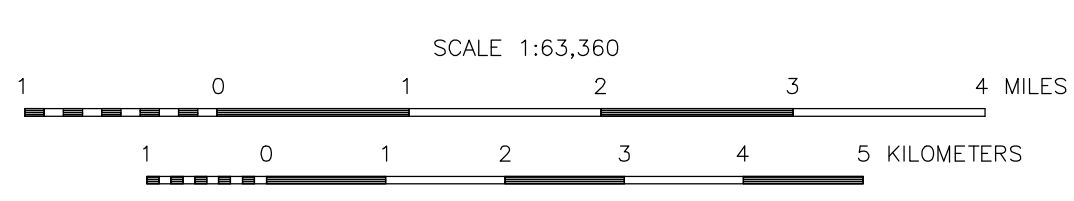
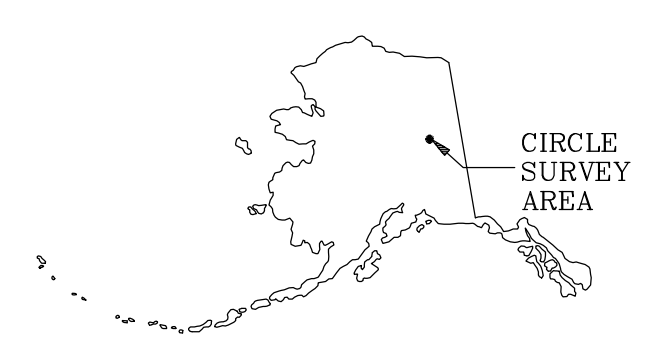


Section outlines from U.S. Geological Survey topographic base: Circle 8-23.4; C-23.4; Quadrangles, Alaska, 1952, 1955



DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The geophysical data were acquired with a DIGHEM[®] Electromagnetic (EM) system, a Scintrex cesium CS2 magnetometer, and a Hertz VLF system installed in an AS350B-1 Squirrel helicopter. In addition, the survey recorded data from a radar altimeter, GPS navigation system, 50/60 Hz monitors and video camera. Flights were performed at a mean terrain clearance of 200 feet along survey flight lines with a spacing of a quarter of a mile. The lines were flown perpendicular to the flight lines at intervals of approximately three miles.

A Sercel Real-Time Differential Global Positioning System (RT-DGPS) was used for both navigation and flight path recovery. The helicopter position was derived every 0.5 seconds using both real-time and post-processing differential positioning to a relative accuracy of better than 10 m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clarke 1866 (UTM) spheroid, 1927 North American datum using a Central Meridian (CM) of 147, a north constant of 0 and an east constant of 500,000. Positional accuracy of the presented data is better than 10 m with respect to the UTM grid.

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS

The magnetic total field contours were produced using digitally recorded data from a Scintrex cesium CS2 magnetometer, with a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds. The magnetic data were (1) corrected for diurnal variations by subtraction of the digitally recorded base station magnetic data, (2) leveled to the tie line data, and (3) interpolated onto a regular 100 m grid using a modified Akima (1970) technique. The regional variation (or IGRF gradient, 1985, updated to August, 1993) was removed from the leveled magnetic data. The background trend removal consisted of subtracting a 3rd order polynomial surface from the data grid.

Akima, H., 1970, A new method of interpolation and smooth curve fitting based on local procedures: Journal of the Association of Computing Machinery, v. 17, no. 4, p. 589-602.

COLOR SHADOW TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD OF THE CIRCLE MINING DISTRICT, INTERIOR ALASKA

Sun Azimuth: 288 degrees, Inclination: 25 degrees

PARTS OF CIRCLE QUADRANGLE

by
Laurel E. Burns, Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., and Stevens Exploration Management Corp.
2004

SURVEY HISTORY

The map has been compiled and drawn under contract between the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys, and Stevens Exploration Management Corp. The map was produced by Fugro Airborne Surveys and supersedes the earlier full color version released by DGG in 1994. Airborne geophysical data for the area were acquired and processed in 1993 under contract between DGG and WGM, Mining and Geological Consultants, Inc. The subcontractor acquiring and processing the data was DIGHEM, a division of CGG Canada Ltd. Other products from this survey are available from DGG, 3354 College Road, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99709-3707.